MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Multinational Force, Security Situation -- U.S. Marines disembarked at Beirut port and landed at the international airport, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports. Citing French military sources, AFP said the multinational peacekeeping force will complete its deployment by noon 30 September.

The Israelis have been holding military maneuvers in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

In southern Lebanon the IDF increased its patrols in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon after Phalangists killed a 70-year-old man, Jerusalem radio reported. Lebanese security sources cited by Beirut radio said the Israelis detained four armed men and handed them over to internal security forces in connection with the incident. Earlier, AFP reported that Palestinians in the same area accused Phalangist militia of killing four people and kidnapping several others on 26 September.

Political Situation -- Noting that President Amin al-Jumayyil will shortly start consultations on the formation of a new government, Beirut radio said a prime minister will be designated by the weekend and decrees on the formation of the new go ernment will be issued next week. The radio confirmed that Al-Jumayyil has accepted Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's resignation but has asked Al-Wazzan and his ministers to continue in office until a new government is formed.

After his visit to the United Nations, Al-Jumayyil will travel to Washington and Paris but will not visit any other Arab or non-Arab state, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, Beirut radio noted that Al-Jumayyil will formally open the crossing points between East and West Beirut on 30 September.

The Voice of Arab Lebanon radio, which is associated with the leftist Al-Murabitun movement, was heard to resume transmitting on 29 September. The radio reported that Al-Murabitun Command Council Chairman Ibrahim Qulaylat gave a press conference in the Al-Barbir hospital, where he is convalescing, in which he said the Al-Murabitun will deal positively with the new regime of President al-Jumayyil.

Israel

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told Qiryat Mal'akhi residents that he is responsible for Israeli actions related to the Beirut massacres, Jerusalem radio reported. Sharon said that if necessary he would put his position on the line. He declared that Israel is the target of anti-Jewish feeling and accused the U.S. administration of interfering in Israeli domestic political affairs. In remarks carried by the radio, he spoke of "character assassination" against Israel and said the purpose of this is to make Israelis accept "claims" such as the Reagan plan, which he rejected.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menahem Begin declared that as prime minister he is ultimately responsible for any Israeli actions. Speaking at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by IDF radio, Begin said lack of knowledge does not free him from responsibility and stressed that both he and the defense minister take this position. He claimed that the Alignment is trying to tie the government and the IDF to the Beirut massacre and referred to "political challenges" facing Israel, such as the "dangers" of the Reagan plan. Noting that Jordan's King Husayn reportedly is not prepared to speak with him, Begin said this was fine and Israel will continue to build settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat participated in the funeral procession in Damascus of Fatah Central Committee member Sa'd Sayil, Damascus radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd-Sharon Meeting Denial -- Press sources in London cited by JANA alleged that Fahd secretly met with Israeli Defense Minister Sharon in London last June; a Saudi Royal Court spokesman cited by SPA denied this "baseless" report.

Fahd, Brezhnev Cables -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to King Fahd on the occasion of Saudi National Day expressing respect for Saudi principles including that of noninterference, TASS reported. Riyadh television noted that Fahd had sent a cable of thanks to Brezhnev.

Iranian Pilgrims -- Iranian pilgrims marching to Mecca were confronted by Saudi police who attacked and arrested some of the marchers, Tehran radio claimed.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces hit Iraqi positions near Basra, causing a fire at some Iraqi petrochemical installations, IRNA reported. According to AFP, the Iranian Interior Minister inspected a captured border position near Basra inside Iraq. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn also visited Iraqi positions near the front, INA said.

Iran

In a series of operations carried out on 23 September, a large part of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Gilan Province was eliminated and 40 of its members were killed or arrested, Tehran radio claimed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 190 30 September 1982

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Minister Describes Health Care Facilities C 1
AFP Reports Bomb Explosion in Radio Station C 2
Jalalabad Reported Under Daily Attack C 2
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 28 Sep]
Guerrilla Leader on 'Deadlock' in War C 3
[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 27 Sep]

BANGLADESH

Ershad Reassures 'Arafat of Support for PLO D 1
Briefs: Canadian Wheat Grant D 1

PAKISTAN

Yaqub Khan Meets France's Cheysson in New York F 1
Yaqub Khan Meets Turkish, Yugoslav Counterparts F 1
Daily Urges End to 'Firearms Epidemic' F 1
[DAWN 24 Sep]

IRAN

Khomeyni on IRNA's Role, Export of Revolution I 1
Cabinet Approves Additional Defense Allocations I 1
Musavi Comments on Foreign, Domestic Issues I 2
AFP: Nateq-Nuri Crosses Into Iraq on Inspection I 3
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,062 I 3
Basra Petrochemical Installations Ablaze I 4
Iraqi MiG's Violate Khorramabad Airspace I 4
Qotbzadeh Execution 'Step in Refining Revolution' I 4
[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 18 Sep]
Prosecutor General Comments on Judicial Issues I 5
Saudi Police Fail To Stop Pilgrims' March I 6
Briefs: Contract With GDR; Contract With Japanese Firm; I 6
Anzali Port Statistics; Embassy in Kenya Reopens

MINISTER DESCRIBES HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

LD271444 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Speech by Minister of Public Health Mohammad Mohammedi Nabi -- live or recorded -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The main objectives of preventative medicine programs consist of research and the prescription of practical measures in the area of public health problems, especially in the field of epidemic diseases, environmental health, living environment; maintaining the health of workers; increasing the level of immunity against five fatal diseases among children up to 5 years of age by general vaccination; and, finally, increasing the level of public health awareness and information.

After the new development stage of the April Revolution, despite the destruction and the creation of unfavorable conditions by counterrevolutionary elements, the department responsible for containing malaria and leishmania has striven to implement the program to contain malaria and leishmania quantitatively and qualitatively.

It is worth mentioning that, after the new development stage of the revolution, the institute for containing malaria and leishmania with the help of the World Health Organization and the friendly Soviet Government, drafted an emergency plan in addition to the existing one, which started operation on 21 March 1982. According to this plan, the distribution of medicine, the spraying of medicine, the dissemination of propaganda leaflets and monitoring of malaria in the first 5 months shows an improvement of 32.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

The participation of all party, government and social organizations and the active cooperation of people and the technical support of international organizations is of great importance in containing malaria and leishmania. We are sure that, in line with the instructions of the DRA Council of Ministers, all those organizations will help the Ministry of Public Health and will fulfill their national and conscientious duties.

In the control of epidemic diseases and in securing environmental health the provision of sanitary drinking water is of great importance. The Ministry of Public Health, in accordance with the international resolution to (?provide) water and sanitary services, and despite the savage destruction by counterrevolutionary elements, with the consistent help of the rural water department has reactivated a number of projects and has constructed some new projects. In the past 4 years the Ministry of Public Health has carried out construction work on 40 water distribution stations, the digging of 50 deep wells, the installation of 550 hand- and diesel-operated water pumps, the protection of existing wells and 80 engineering and sanitary services of various kinds in the capital and provinces of the country.

In accordance with the decisions of the international conference in Alma Ata, operational plans regarding the development of basic medical services have also been considered. In this respect, since the victory of the April Revolution these services have been arranged with regard for geographic, demographic and transport realities, so that all the population will receive basic medical services by the end of the period envisaged in the plan. To achieve this the number of primary medical centers must be increased to 330 and secondary centers to 314.

The friendly Soviet Union, in addition to its cooperation in sending specialists and technical personnel, has given a loan of R9 million on easy terms to the Ministry of Public Health for the construction of a Qonduz hospital, the creation of a blood bank and a central polyclinic with their necessary equipment and has also assisted us by supplying a quantity of medicine and machinery and by training medical personnel under various agreements.

Friendly Czechoslovakia has given us grant-in-aid equivalent to 10 million krone in medical equipment and accessories.

Also, friendly Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR have given substantial aid to the DRA Ministry of Public Health. Friendly India has given valuable aid to the Institute of Pediatric Care and, following the discussions at the fifth and sixth commissions, it has promised, as grant-in-aid, to extend the pediatric hospital, and to construct [words indistinct] hospital and the maternity hospital.

With the budget of the Ministry of Public Health, international aid and the help of fraternal countries, according to precise calculations, the provision of health and medical services has increased by 250 percent since the victory of the April Revolution compared with the prerevolution period.

AFP REPORTS BOMB EXPLOSION IN RADIO STATION

BK281458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Sept. 28 (AFP) -- A bomb exploded in the radio Afghanistan building in Kabul last week, damaging the foreign language service studio, diplomatic sources said here today.

There was no report of casualties as the studio was unoccupied when the bomb exploded on September 19, the diplomats said. The sources could not say who planted the bomb, but Afghan dissidents here said they have reports from travelers saying that it was planted by a staff member who had joined the ranks of the Moslem insurgents fighting the Soviet backed government of Babrak Karmal.

There was, however, no independent confirmation of the report. The explosion apparently did not affect the foreign language service broadcasts, radio monitors here said.

Meanwhile, the diplomats watching developments in embattled Afghanistan said a residential area near the Soviet Embassy in Kabul witnessed night-long rocket fire on September 24.

The diplomats could not say who fired the rockets, but earlier reports confirmed that since the September 24 incident, the capital city had seen an increased Soviet presence on the streets. The diplomats also confirmed reports that Soviet and Afghan Government troops had withdrawn from the strategic Panjsher Valley, north of Kabul, and the [as received] taken up prepared fixed winter positions.

JALALABAD REPORTED UNDER DAILY ATTACK

PM281457 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Sep 82 p 5

[Balram Tandon report: "Major Soviet Base in Afghanistan Attacked"]

[Text] New Delhi -- Pathan tribesmen opposed to Mr Babrak Karmal's Soviet-backed regime in Kabul have been pounding Jalalabad, chief town in southeastern Afghanistan, with shoulder-firing rockets and heavy machine-guns since the beginning of September.

According to South Asian diplomats who have missions in Jalalabad and recent Indian visitors there the main target of the Pathans is Jalalabad Airport, which they have attacked almost every day.

There have also been attacks on residential colonies, government officers, and police posts on the periphery of Jalalabad. Some of these were made with small automatic weapons.

Jalalabad is said to have the atmosphere of a beleaguered outpost. Indian visitors thought to be friendly by the regime and Russians are told not to venture beyond a one-and-a-half-mile radius of the city centre without armed escort. Jalalabad, according to most accounts by South Asian diplomats who have been there, is a major base for the Soviet occupation forces, and the airport is teeming with MiG Sukhoy fighter-bombers.

There are always planes in the air to keep an eye on the movement of Pathan lashkars (guerrilla bands) along the meandering tracks in the hills. Lorries and buses on the highway to Tokhkam, the village on the Afghan-Pakistan border at the head of the Khyber Pass, are invariably accompanied by armoured personnel carriers and even armoured cars. The carriers rumble through the city streets almost all through the day as well as night. The presence of Soviet troops is overwhelming in Jalalabad, and the occupation army is said no longer to maintain a low profile.

Switch of Targets

Sustained attacks on Jalalabad last week suggest a sudden switch of targets by the mujahidin resistance. There has been a corresponding fall in resistance activity in Kabul. Indian journalists allowed into Kabul and Jalalabad said that an eerie silence descended on both cities near dusk and that there was an atmosphere of fearful gloom after curfew began at 10 p.m. They also reported large numbers of askaris, members of the newly-raised armed communist party force, joining Soviet troops on night patrols. The askaris, mostly in their teens, were conscripts, and these gun-toting teenagers often seemed to be aimlessly wandering on the streets.

GUERRILLA LEADER ON 'DEADLOCK' IN WAR

PM291431 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 27 Sep 82 p 5

[Tom Hansson dispatch: "The Afghan War Cannot Be Won"]

[Text] Peshawar -- "(Murabahr Karmal)! Down with Karmal!" The cries fill the crowded meeting tent. Only men -- very old ones and young boys -- are present. Women are not allowed to take part. The young men, those able to bear arms, are on the other side of the border. They belong to the mujahidin guerrillas who have been fighting the Soviet invasion forces since Christmas 1979.

"Two hundred young men from our camp are now in Afghanistan. In a few weeks' time another group will cross the border," Mohammad said. Mohammad has just returned from a mission in Afghanistan. He and almost 128,000 other refugees live in one of the 11 camps which make up Barakay. The camps are in the Peshawar District, in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, which, according to the government's estimates, has received 2.1 million refugees.

The province is wedged between the Afghan border and the Indus River and is an important starting point for the guerrillas' attacks into Afghanistan. The area is mountainous and the climate varies between severe cold and winter snow in the northern part and hot dry summer in the south.

Mohammad, like the majority of mujahidin members, is keen to stress the guerrillas' successes: "The majority of soldiers from the Afghan Government Army have deserted. Even many Soviet soldiers have come over to us. Only a small clique is supporting the Karmal regime, which is only in control of the larger cities."

Mohammad's words once again fill the tent with chanting. Morale is high and it is important to demonstrate this to visiting journalists. The young boys go on to wave Pakistani flags. The support from Pakistan is significant and sympathy for Ziaul Haq's regime is great. Outside the meeting tent different flags fly. Over the camp's burial ground colorful pennants flutter in the dry desert wind. Pennants with red bodies mark slain mujahidin members. Outside some of the camp's mud huts green, white and black flags hang. Here one of the six mujahidin groups, the National Islamic Front for Afghanistan, has its offices. A few hours by car from there, in the major city of Peshawar, is one of the front's main headquarters. Hasan Gailani, son of the group's leader, Ahmad Gailani, received me in the luxurious villa which the Pakistani Government has placed at the group's disposal.

As a leader of one of the moderate mujahidin groups Hasan Gailani is cautious in his evaluation of battlefield successes: "We find ourselves in a deadlocked situation," he sa. . "The Russians know they cannot win, and the same is also unfortunately true for the mujahidin. The only realistic thing is a political solution. But of course we cannot accept anything less than a total Soviet withdrawal."

According to Hasan Gailani, the Soviet Union has between 110,000 and 120,000 soldiers in Afghanistan. The Karmal government has 30,000 soldiers and the mujahidin have 150,000. But many are poorly armed and I only expect half to be able to take an active part in the fighting," he said. Total losses now amount, according to Hasan Gailani, to 500,000 dead or wounded Afghans. This figure includes 60,000 mujahidin soldiers. He estimated Soviet losses at 4,000 dead. "The help we receive from outside is a drop in the ocean, he said disappointedly. "We are fighting against a superpower, using arms we won from the same superpower. The problem is that even if we had the money to buy modern missiles, for example, we would have difficulty transporting them into Afghanistan.

A few blocks from Hasan Gailani's villa lies the International Red Cross hospital. Some of the refugees -- civilians and soldiers -- wounded in the fighting in Afghanistan end up here. Two surgeons work at the hospital, which with its little over 100 beds can take care of relatively advanced cases. "Bullet wounds, wounds from grenade fragments or mines are the most common," hospital chief and International Red Cross delegation leader David Delapraz says. "But many die on the long journeys while they are being transported here. It can take up to 10 days to get here, depending on where in Afghanistan they were wounded. It is particularly difficult in the winter. The heavy snowfalls in the mountains mean that many people do not reach us or the various mujahidin groups' own clinics."

Reports that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan surface at regular intervals. Recently a Soviet soldier who deserted to the mujahidin said that three types of combat gas are being used. David Delapraz was unwilling to comment on whether patients who are the victims of the claimed gas attacks are treated at the Peshawar clinic. "We do not ask the patients any military questions. The matter is a case for the United Nations alone."

It is difficult to get a real idea of the strength of the mujahidin guerrillas. Hasan Gailani's relatively cautious statements are also contradicted, ironically enough, by his own father. According to Ahmad Gailani, between 80 and 90 percent of Afghanistan has already been "liberated," including several large cities. "The mujahidin have 800,000 men under arms," he said at his headquarters in Islamabad. "If we only were given enough arms, we could mobilize ten million!"

According to Ahmad Gailani the establishment of a government-in-exile is an important goal. The formation of such a government, however, was prevented by the differences between the moderate and the fundamentalist mujahidin groups. "We want to build a united and credible front. This is important if we are to win international support. When we have won, the Afghan people must choose their own government. Without socialists. The latter had their chance and failed. That is why they had to call on the help of the Soviet Union."

Despite all the resolutions, international support has so far only been verbal. "We have asked the Muslim nations and several other countries to give us arms. I hope they will give us arms. It is their duty to do so!"

Despite the attempts to seem optimistic, Ahmad Gailani found it difficult to conceal his disappointment. When finally asked how often he goes into Afghanistan himself with the guerrillas, he sighs deeply: "Never. If I did that, the Soviet forces would direct their attacks at the area in which I was to be found."

ERSHAD REASSURES 'ARAFAT OF SUPPORT FOR PLO

BK281438 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad has strongly denounced the Israeli and Lebanese forces' massacre of the Palestinians in West Beirut.

In separate statements for two leading Saudi dailies -- UKAZ and AL-MEDINA -- General Ershad urged the Islamic nations to forge greater unity and close their ranks and consolidate the Islamic solidarity to effectively solve the Palestinian problems.

The Bangladesh leader said that hundreds of his countrymen were killed while combating the Israeli invasion in south Lebanon. Some 300 to 400 Bangladeshi fighters had been captured by the Israelis, he added.

Earlier, during a meeting with 'Arafat, the PLO chief informed General Ershad that at least 7,000 innocent and unarmed Palestinians have been massacred brutally in Beirut recently. Yasir 'Arafat, during an hour-long meeting, dealt at length with the tragic events leading to the savage massacre of the Palestinians.

General Ershad, reassuring the PLO chairman of Bangladesh's fullest support, told him that our people are and will always remain with their Palestinian brothers in their struggle for a separate and independent homeland.

The two leaders, who are now in Saudi Arabia in connection with the performance of hajj, had a free exchange of views on various problems facing the Islamic world.

General Ershad also had a meeting with President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and discussed matters relating to Islamic peace committee, of which both their countries are members. The two leaders are to meet again in Jidda before the CMLA's departure for home.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN WHEAT GRANT -- Bangladesh is to receive from Canada a grant of 600 million taka for the purchase and transportation of wheat. A memorandum of understanding to this effect was signed in Dacca on 27 September by the Canadian high commissioner to Bangladesh and the secretary of the External Resources Division. With the signing of the new document, the total Canadian food assistance to Bangladesh during 1982 has been doubled. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 27 Sep 82 BK]

YAQUB KHAN MEETS FRANCE'S CHEYSSON IN NEW YORK

BK291051 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan had a meeting with his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, in New York today. He briefed the French foreign minister on the internal situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan's position on the UN-sponsored indirect talks for a political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

The French foreign minister is understood to have stated that the French position on the Afghan crisis remained unchanged and they supported Pakistan's stand.

YAQUB KHAN MEETS TURKISH, YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS

BK281041 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has had a meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Ilter Turkmen, at the United Nations. They discussed the Middle East situation and Iran-Iraq war.

Later, the Pakistan foreign minister had a meeting with his Yugoslav counterpart, Lazar Mojsov. They exchanged views on key world issues with special reference to the situation in the Middle East and the Afghanistan crisis. They also expressed satisfaction at the resolution of the issue of venue for the seventh nonaligned summit.

DAILY URGES END TO 'FIREARMS EPIDEMIC'

GF270546 Karachi DAWN in English 24 Sep 82 p 9

[Editorial: "The Firearms Epidemic"]

[Excerpts] Discovery of a large cache of clandestine arms and ammunition from the residence of a foreign national teaching at the International School in Islamabad, following seizure of arms in a consignment of goods at the Islamabad airport, booked in the name of the same teacher, comes as another scary reminder of what would appear to be the firearms epidemic in the country.

Stray reports about "illicit arms" found by the police in its periodic block raids to flush out "anti-social elements" have only served as a backdrop to more dramatic seizures at various places in the country. A strong underworld seems to have developed, dealing in foreign arms, including sophisticated automatic weapons.

Inflow of small arms in Karachi is well established. A terrifying dimension of this potentially explosive situation is the induction of firearms into student politics. In campuses around the country, shots have ringed more loudly than slogans. Automatic weapons and small arms were recovered from the University of Karachi campus after a bloody clash last December. But the intensive police operation that followed did not succeed in stopping more shots from being fired at the campus, leading to the fourth death since February 1981.

As the threat of violence grows, the wide dispersal of firearms in the country is fraught with grave danger to public order and individual safety. The administrative failure that has allowed gun-running to flourish in the country needs to be probed. That firearms have been passed around despite the extraordinary martial law measures to curb violence is also to be noted. The police and the numerous intelligence agencies could not have been ignorant of the illicit trade in firearms at the initial stage of this epidemic.

Why were not the channels of the arms inflow blocked at the source? Why has the menace been allowed to grow to such frightening proportions? This certainly is a comment on the state of our law-enforcing agencies.

The question of what occasions the urge in a community to acquire arms illegally is difficult to answer very directly. But it is obvious that in times when an atmosphere of uncertainty prevails owing to the absence of a stable political order and when tensions are building up, political malcontents, adventurers and soldiers of fortune and those with a criminal bent of mind are tempted to get hold of weapons, each group for its separate reason. Thus, when the situation gives rise to a demand for weapons, illegal traffic in arms begins and a market comes into being. This may not be an adequate explanation for what is now happening, but it does throw some light on the phenomenon. This is the political or nonadministrative aspect of the matter and deserves serious study in the first place. As for the sources or channels of arms supply, identifying them is not an easy task. Some people are of the opinion that the mass influx of armed Afghan refugees may have been one source of the infusion of illegal weapons.

The second channel people speak about is the inflow of arms for terrorist activities. Terrorists trained abroad and armed by foreign sources have introduced the darkest patch in this gloomy situation. It is difficult to measure the threat that terrorists pose. In fact, they cannot operate with any success over a period of time in a general atmosphere of political tranquillity and contentment and in a situation where the public retains its confidence in the law-enforcing agencies. This erosion of confidence, supported by and also leading to criminal use of firearms, is the larger threat.

The manner in which the police have dealt with crime and subversive activities may be yielding negative results. The standard practice is to round up a large number of suspects instead of relying on intelligent methods of detection. Often it may be more rewarding to keep a suspect under surveillance than to arrest him. As many as 300 persons were detained for "interrogation" after the car blast at the Lahore airport and nothing is yet known about the actual culprits.

Mounting evidence of the existence and circulation of illegal arms clearly indicates the inadequacy of the official response to the problem. Further proof of this is the decision to issue arms licences to law-abiding citizens, to enable them to fortify their sense of security with a gun. But, in the final analysis, armed men cannot protect the values of a society. Criminals and terrorists holding the gun can be disarmed simply by the enforcement of the rule of law and by providing for the people's participation in matters that affect their lives, welfare and security.

KHOMEYNI ON IRNA'S ROLE, EXPORT OF REVOLUTION

LD291218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Mr Gharazi, supervisor of IRNA, together with a group of officials from this organization, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning. He briefed the imam on the affairs of the organization. Then Imam Khomeyni addressed the audience, saying:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The important characteristic of a news agency is its quality, since one that is close to truth and truthfulness encourages one to listen. In the Islamic Republic, all news, especially news about the war and the way the great governments treat the Iranian nation, should be communicated to the people in all honesty.

Today the world news agencies, press and media are interested in the affairs of Iran and are all waiting to find something so they can add onto it and distort it to damage the Islamic Republic. They carry fabricated interviews with biased people or pass wrong judgment on people in order to divert the people's attention.

One issue that is publicized and manipulated is the issue of revolution and Islam. It is obvious that if Islam expands, it will stop their (?work). When we say the revolution should be exported, this means that Islam should expand everywhere. We do not intend to embark on military interference anywhere.

I hope that IRNA will progress because of its characteristics. We -- you and I -- should realise that God is watching over us. We should carry out our duties and foil the efforts of the enemy. May God help us succeed in serving this nation, which has always suffered and been oppressed. May God heal your wounded and bless the martyrs.

Peace and God's benediction be upon you.

CABINET APPROVES ADDITIONAL DEFENSE ALLOCATIONS

LD291134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Unit report, the Cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Iran had a session this morning under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi.

In this meeting the prime minister presented a report on his recent meeting with the imam of the nation and conveyed the guidelines of the Islamic revolution's leader to the Cabinet.

Then Mr Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, presented an analysis of the situation in Afghanistan, Lebanon and the latest political developments in the Middle East.

Then Mr Nateq-Nuri, minister of the interior, presented a report about current developments in the country.

Later the military situation of the war and political developments were discussed.

In this meeting the reports of the Education, Administrative, Political, Defense, Services, Economic Affairs and Finance Committees were also discussed. Due to the importance of the issue of the war, an additional 10 billion rials were allocated to the Ministry of Defense for the expenses of extraordinary military operations. One and one-half billion rials were allocated to the gendarmerie in order to provide for its defense needs.

MUSAVI COMMENTS ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD291506 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister, held an interview with our reporters after today's Cabinet session and answered their questions on various issues.

Concerning recent remarks by President Khamene'i about convening a conference of heads of Islamic countries, the prime minister said: In fact the president wanted to point out one of the weaknesses of the Fes conference: The issue of the Islamization of the Jerusalem question and the occupied territories was not discussed. We should bear in mind that the only way to confront America and Israel is to depend upon the power of the faith of the people and nations and the unity and harmony that should be established among Muslims.

The Fes conference basically emphasized the racial issue, which is deviationist and useless in confronting Israeli aggression. It has been repeatedly pointed out that in view of the faith existing in the Muslim community, instead of being confronted with only one or two oppressed countries it should be confronted by the world's one billion Muslims. The day the Muslim nations and governments reach this conclusion will be the day that the hour of America and Israel's death in the region arrives.

Mr Musavi added: The invitation by our country's president to leaders of Islamic countries is in fact a new line toward Islamic nations in preference to Islamic governments which can be considered as a basis [for action]. The raising of this issue will certainly arouse the feelings of the Muslim nations toward their governments.

Concerning the scope of private sector activities recently approved in the Economic Council, Mr Musavi said: The Economic Council has devoted most of its efforts during the past few months to the planning and creation of economic infrastructure. Fortunately, (?despite the present difficulties), the Economic Council is at the stage of making these activities conform with Islamic principles. In my view, with the direct relations existing between the council and the instructors of the Qom religious seminary, returning to Islam and shar'iah will open a new path for us in this country in order to improve the economic situation. We expect this plan to be finally approved by the Cabinet during the next few weeks.

Concerning the favorable consequences of the approval of the private sector bill by the Majlis, the prime minister said: If we overlook some existing shortcomings, our country's economic situation is very good. This becomes very clear when we compare Iran with other countries. The fact that registration of new companies is almost more than in prerevolution days demonstrates that the people have a feeling of security concerning investment. This plan has strengthened the situation even prior to its implementation; it has facilitated the country's economic situation and it will make government policies clearer to the people. Certainly it will be a major assistance to us in moving toward economic self-sufficiency.

Concerning the effects of the revolution prosecutor's recent announcement about the identification of landlords and tenants, and rumors by hypocrites that this plan has been implemented for the sake of receiving tax from the people, the prime minister said: As head of government, I officially deny this rumor. Our self-sacrificing and heroic nation should be certain that the Government of the Islamic Republic will, as in the past, continue to present its policies clearly. If the government intended to take taxes we would have announced this matter openly to the people and made certain that the people could not refrain [from paying taxes]. There is no need for us to raise the issue of taxes in this way. The prime minister added: At the moment, our government is in a very powerful position and it has no need to resort to such tactics.

These rumors are spread by hypocrites who have been hard-pressed due to this policy.

According to our information, one of the hypocrites' greatest difficulties is shortage of houses. Naturally, if the people clearly support this decision, and we are sure that they will, the remaining remnants of these minigroups in the country will soon be destroyed.

AFP: NATEQ-NURI CROSSES INTO IRAQ ON INSPECTION

NC291355 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, Sep 29 (AFP) -- Iranian Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri on Monday crossed into Iraq to inspect the Zeid border post, northeast of the Iraqi oil city of Basra, it was reported here today.

Iranian forces captured the post, a fortress several kilometres (miles) across the border from the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr road, during the "Ramadan" offensive launched on July 13.

ETTELA'AT newspaper quoted the minister as saying that "as always" the moral of Iranian troops was excellent, and they were impatient to fight.

This was the first press report of a cross-border inspection by an Iranian minister.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,062

LD291758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Communique No 1,062 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday in the western operational zone, clashes took place in the form of sporadic exchanges of fire. Opening heavy-artillery and mortar fire, our heroic combatants hit the positions and fortifications of the Iraqi forces. While safeguarding and defending their own positions in that area, the forces of Islam opened fire on the assembly points and the supply axes of the aggressors. As a result, one enemy machinegun and three vehicles carrying Iraqi servicemen were destroyed and a number of Saddamists were either killed or wounded.

In the Sumar region and on the Meymak heights, the intensity of fire was great. However, our fighting forces silenced the enemy fire.

In the operational zone in the southern part of the country, Islam's powerful forces continued their efforts toward strengthening and defending the positions entrusted to them through an exchange of fire and the execution of reconnaissance and combat missions. Thanks to fire opened on enemy positions on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud by our brave forces, enemy movements in that region were prevented and a number of squad trenches and weapons of the Saddamists were destroyed. As a result of these operations, a number of Iraqi military men were annihilated and another number were wounded.

Yesterday Abadan came under fire from enemy long-range weapons. Two housing units in that city were destroyed and several places were set ablaze as a result of hits by enemy mortars.

During the past 24 hours, thanks to ground-to-air fire by our forces and tactical moves made by the fighter aircraft of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Air Force, enemy air activities, whether border violations or aerial reconnaissance flights, were neutralized and the raiding aircraft were forced to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BASRA PETROCHEMICAL INSTALLATIONS ABLAZE

LD291820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] According to an IRNA report, as a result of firing by the forces of Islam on the Saddamist positions in the vicinity of Basra, part of the enemy's petrochemical installations were set on fire, damage was caused to these installations and a number of those deceived by Saddam were killed or wounded.

Also, in the past 24 hours, as a result of the effective and coordinated fire of the combatants of Islam on the southern fronts, an enemy vehicle carrying a 106-mm rifle and one mortar were destroyed on the border of southern Kushk and Shalamcheh.

IRAQI MIG'S VIOLATE KHORRAMABAD AIRSPACE

LD291726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, at 1025 today five Iraqi MiG-25's violated Khorramabad airspace, but before managing to carry out any action they were faced with the antiaircraft fire of the forces based in the area and were forced to flee.

QOTBZADEH EXECUTION 'STEP IN REFINING REVOLUTION'

GF270717 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Lesson"]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The execution of Sadeq Qotbzadeh can be analyzed by any individual or political group on the basis of their beliefs. Carter, who lost his chance for a second presidential term due to the Islamic revolution, and thus is angry at the revolution, was very upset when he heard the news of Qotbzadeh's execution. He called it "an action by the Islamic Republic of Iran to deprive its people of learned human beings and enlightened individuals!"

Bani-Sadr, who still considers himself the legal president of Iran, together with his legal prime minister [Rajavi] in a joint communique issued in mourning for Qotbzadeh -- read on Israeli radio -- made remarks similar to Carter's.

'Ali Amini, the well-known U.S. pawn and the former prime minister of the defunct shah, also said similar words.

It is natural that all those opposing the Islamic revolution and the enemies of Islam have become angry and upset because of Qotbzadeh's execution.

This is because he was one of the more effective and larger pawns heartily depended on by the world devourers and their agents for the overthrow of the system of the Islamic Republic, and as we saw, they had gone as far as the border of action in this great treachery.

Meanwhile, the supporters of the Islamic Republic, wherever they may be, will view Qotbzadeh's execution as another step in refining the revolution and removing traitorous elements who are a constant danger to the Iranian nation and to the independence and freedom of this republic.

We prefer to talk about Qotbzadeh's execution in terms of the entire Qotbzadeh issue since his arrival in Iran and the general issue of Qotbzadehs and their position with respect to the Islamic revolution and their treatment by the Islamic revolution. It is not correct to separate Qotbzadeh's execution from the moves he made from his arrival in Iran until his arrest for plotting a coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The review and analysis of the execution alone does not achieve anything nor is it possible to review Qotbzadeh minus his allies and protagonists. The names of Qotbzadeh, Bani-Sadr and some others, who can be classified as "those who came from the West" or "psuedointellectuals," became well-known since the arrival of the imam in Paris. This means that they were worthlessly minute particles who had no value in the Iranian nation. They were lit by the sunshine of the iman's presence and became of some value because of the imam. Yet later on it became apparent that they had no value.

This issue [Qotbzadeh's plot] clearly shows that the Islamic revolution gives all individuals the opportunity for action to show whether they are prepared to serve or be traitors. This is the reason why immediately following the victory of the revolution the leader delegated leadership positions to people who came from the same social strata as the families of Qotbzadeh and Bani-Sadr. However, this particular group showed by its actions that it cannot be trusted and that the revolution cannot count on it. Therefore, if the issue of Qotbzadehs is looked at as an event, we can conclude that the Islamic revolution has proved its tolerance of individuals connected with such events and that these people have forever registered their treachery in the history of this nation. This has become a great experience, not only for our nation, but also for all the nations with an Islamic revolution in their future. On the other hand, in relation to Qotbzadeh himself and on the basis of the above, we can state that Qotbzadeh was a lesson, as was Bani-Sadr and many others who had a similar fortune.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL COMMENTS ON JUDICIAL ISSUES

LD261326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Mr Musavi-Tabrizi, Islamic revolution prosecutor general, in an exclusive interview given to a Central News Unit correspondent today regarding the replacement of Justice Ministry law with shar'iah said: This replacement, which is taking place on the strict and clear orders of the imam of the nation, is the judicial revolution and will be the fourth revolution in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Islamic revolution prosecutor general also said: The replacement of justice laws with shar'iah is an issue needed by judicial matters and the imam's pioneering in this field pleased God and the nation. It should of course be noted that the Supreme Judicial Council has taken positive steps in this field, but the imam's move as usual brought a constructive change in this matter.

Regarding the cleansing of schools from the evil of the hyprocrites Mr Musavi-Tabrizi said: The past year should be considered as the year of cleansing schools, but we must be careful because this year the hyprocrites have not given up their intention either and it is the duty of the beloved pupils, the noble authorities, teachers and Islamic societies of schools to (?guide and be compassionate with) indifferent pupils and also those released from jails, some of whom used to be our naive youth, to ensure that the academic atmosphere is safe. He then asked those pupils who are members of Islamic societies and authorities to report to the prosecutor's office the slightest suspicious move by some pupils in connection with [anti-government] groups and those who have been released [from jail].

In connection with preventing hoarding and overchanging, the revolution prosecutor general said: We should bear several points in mind in this connection: First, popular responsibility for preventing hoarding and overcharging; second, the economic dimension and means of supply and distribution by the government; and, third, the penal and guidance dimension.

Regarding special guilds affairs courts and their role, the revolution prosecutor general said: In my opinion this court must feel more responsibility in order to prevent hoarding and to cut short the hands of the hoarders.

I believe that our enthusiastic young people, after returning from the fronts in complete victory, will not leave the hoarders and overchargers alone and will no doubt return the properties and [word indistinct] to their original owners.

SAUDI POLICE FAIL TO STOP PILGRIMS' MARCH

LD300510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Our correspondent in Mecca reports that after a 2-night stay at holy Muna, the Mecca pilgrims returned to holy Mecca yesterday afternoon to complete their homage. The report adds that the Iranian pilgrims, heading for Mecca from Muna, staged a march while chanting slogans against global oppressors. The march is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm by other Muslim pilgrims.

The Saudi police, trying to stop the march, attempted several times to attack the marchers and consequently arrested a number of Iranian pilgrims. However, faced with the marchers' resistance, they failed to stop the march.

BRIEFS

CONTRACT WITH GDR FIRM -- Tehran, Sept. 26 IRNA -- An agreement totaling 8,381,076,507 rials was concluded here today, between the Ministry of Energy and a company related to the German Democratic Republic (GDR), according to an announcement by the Energy Ministry. The announcement further added that the agreement included the purchasing and installation of transformers and 230 kilowatt reactors for Kashan (Central Province), Mobarakeh (Esfahan Province), and Borazjan (Bushehr Province). The announcement also said the agreement was on a barter basis. The agreement was signed simultaneously with the fifth day of the anniversary of the war week, marking the Iraq imposed war upon Iran. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 2018 GMT 26 Sep 82 LD]

CONTRACT WITH JAPANESE FIRM -- According to IRNA, the Tavani Company signed an agreement today with a Japanese firm for the purchase of six gas electricity turbines with a total capacity of 150 megawatts. The cost is about 3.4 billion rials. [Excerpt] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 82 LD]

ANZALI PORT STATISTICS -- A project to construct three new docks in Anzali Port will increase the minimum load-handling capacity of the port to 1.5 million tons. Recent work on increasing the capacity has increased current capacity to 1 million tons compared to the prerevolution limit of 400,000 tons. In Mordad [month ending 22 September], the port loaded 92,000 tons of goods and unloaded 80,000 tons. In the first 5 months of the current Iranian year, 134 commercial ships docked at the port, bringing goods to Iran. In the same period, the port has shown a profit of 380 million rials. This is an increase of 15 million rials compared to last year. [Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 18 Sep 82 p 9 GF]

EMBASSY IN KENYA REOPENS -- Tehran, Sept. 29 (IRNA) -- Iranian Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, resumes diplomatic activities with the temporary appointment of Baqer Vali Beik as charge d'affaires there. Vali Beik was previously heading the Iranian Interest Section in that country as the diplomatic ties of the two were suspended by shah's regime in 1978. The defunct shah took the decision for the severance of the bilateral ties in support of Somalia. The two countries' official talks were held early this month when an Iranian delegation visited Nairobi. The Iranian delegation headed by Foreign Ministry's Afro-Asian desk's director Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani expressed Iran's intention for the resumption of the diplomatic ties between the two countries. The Iranian and Kenyan officials agreed on the issue during those mutual talks. [Tehran IRNA in English 0925 GMT 29 Sep 82 LD]